

ing in Rome was heard from one end to the other of Roman Catholic Europe.

A HOAX.

The venerable and ingenious Sidney E. Morse, well known in this community as an inventor, has recently, we regret to say, devoted himself to the cruel sport of hoarding our verdant and unsuspecting cotemporary, *Harper's Weekly*. He has beguiled that "Journal of Civilization" by a cock-and-bull story of a conversation in Paris, in 1833, between himself and a certain Quaker, who at Mexico, many years before, had talked with a certain Commissary-General of the British army, who gravely assured the Quaker that the English aristocracy had abolished slavery in their West India colonies, well knowing that abolition would totally ruin those colonies and destroy their commercial value to England, but hoping by this sacrifice to create an anti-slavery sentiment in this country that would ultimately dissolve the Union, and destroy democracy in both the Old and New Worlds.

The credulous "Journal of Civilization" swallows this canard with great complacency, forgetting what the sly Sidney E. Morse doubtless will remember, and what every intelligent person also knows, that the English aristocracy opposed to the last the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, the slaves and the estates there being in fact mostly owned by them. Emancipation was carried in England by the liberal and democratic middle classes, and not by the aristocracy, who, even if they had favored it, would hardly have been so silly as to suppose that the ruin of their colonies would have been a spectacle calculated to entice the American people to follow in the same course. The notion with which Mr. Morse has imposed on *Harper's Weekly* can only be paralleled in absurdity by supposing him to have persuaded the publishers of the "Journal of Civilization" to set fire to their printing-house in the hope that their rival, Frank Leslie, on seeing the smoking ruins, would at once proceed to burn his own establishment.

But the worst part of the joke perpetrated by Mr. Morse is yet to be told. *Harper's Weekly* is in constant terror of the censorship of the South, and has been trying for several weeks to apologize and atone for inserting, soon after the election, a portrait of Mr. Lincoln among its illustrations. Mr. Morse, who is an Anti-Slavery man of fifty years' standing, his first newspaper effort being a series of letters in a Boston journal in 1811 to warn the North against the danger of admitting any more Slave States into the Union, being no doubt disgusted with the subservience of the "Journal of Civilization," maliciously makes it give currency and sanction to the following statement: "All who are acquainted with the history of the Anti-Slavery movement here, know that prior to the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, the American Anti-Slavery movement was eminently kind, considerate, rational and Christian." Now, slavery was abolished in the British West Indies, August 1, 1838. More than seven years before, Jan. 1, 1850, William Lloyd Garrison issued the first number of *The Liberator*, and began the agitation which soon made him notorious. So great was the uproar he created that in Dec., 1851, the Legislature of Georgia passed an act offering a reward of \$5,000 for his apprehension. On Jan. 1, 1852, the New-England Anti-Slavery Society was founded upon the principle of immediate emancipation. In the following year the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized upon the same principle, with Messrs. Garrison, Birney and Arthur Tappan for its leaders. In 1854, George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, came to this country at the invitation of Mr. Garrison, and for the next three or four years the slavery agitation was greater and fiercer than it has ever been since. The Abolitionists were mobbed in all the principal cities of the North, and terrible outrages committed on them and on the free negroes. At Alton, Lovejoy was murdered in 1857, and at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Hall was burned in 1858, the very year previous to which, according to the "Journal of Civilization," the "American Anti-Slavery movement was eminently kind, considerate, rational and Christian." We accept the admission, however, unconsciously made. But what will our friends at the South say to such an estimate of the labors of Messrs. Garrison and Tappan?

RIGHT OF VISIT.

The President, in his annual message, mentions as a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, "that the claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit and search American merchant vessels on the high seas, has been abandoned." This, we think, is stating the British claim, at least, so far as it was ever attempted to be carried into practice, in rather stronger terms than the facts of the case would warrant. However that may be, we are happy to learn, from the instructions of the Secretary of the Navy to the Flag-Officer of the African squadron, as printed and laid before Congress, that our Government too, has abated a little from the extravagant claim originally set up as to the immunity which our flag carries with it.

According to that claim, as originally put forth, the right of search and the right of visit were one and the same thing. As the right of search was exclusively a belligerent right, so was the right of visit also. In time of peace no such right existed. To visit on American vessels after she had hoisted the American flag was a trespass. The flag itself was a sufficient protection to every American vessel on which it was hoisted. It was in this shape that Mr. Cass's doctrine gave such satisfaction to the slave-traders, who hoped that the mere hoisting of the American flag, whatever might be the nationality of the vessel, and whether her papers were regular or not, would henceforth protect them from the visit of British cruisers.

We are glad to see that the instructions to the African squadron expressly repudiate this idea. "The United States do not claim," say these instructions, "that the mere hoisting of our flag should give immunity to those who have the right to wear it." In the very language used at the time when this subject was under discussion, by those who opposed the ultra claim set up by Mr. Cass, these instructions add: "Such a pretence would subject it to degradation and dishonor, because it would thus be made a cover for piracy and other crimes of a similar atrocity." The only persons to whom the flag of the United States is to give absolute immunity are citizens of the United States who rightly display it. But how is a British or other foreign cruiser to know that the flag of the United States

is rightfully displayed? Upon this point the instructions are not very explicit, yet they clearly imply that there exists in all suspicious cases a right of visit for the purpose of ascertaining by an examination of the ship's papers her right to hoist that flag. "You will, therefore," these instructions proceed, "be prompt to prevent the search or detention of vessels of the United States on the high seas in time of peace by the armed vessels of any other Power." The search or detention of our vessels is to be prevented. The right of visit for the purpose of identifying the national character of the vessel, though not conceded in terms, yet is by the general phraseology of the instructions substantially admitted. In practice the thing is carried, we believe, considerably further. The American naval officers on the African coast do not appear to object to the detention of American vessels, or those claiming to be such, where the truth is palpable that they are engaged in the slave-trade, and where the object of that detention is not to hold them as prizes, but to put some American cruiser on their track.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

The meeting at the office of Mr. Richard Lathers takes place to-day at noon. This meeting is called by Messrs. Watts Sherman, Washington Hunt, Erasmus Brooks, John A. Dix, Gerard Hallock, and others, "for consultation and mutual counsel, with a view to the adoption of such measures, if any can be devised, as will tend to heal the present dissensions, and restore our once happy country to peaceful and harmonious relations."

—We will frankly tell these gentlemen what they can do to accomplish the object they have in view. It is to state in the most solemn and impressive manner that they have all along been misrepresenting the Republican party; that they are in their hearts convinced that it has no intention and no desire to interfere with slavery in any State where it exists; and that it will, beyond all doubt, respect and maintain every right established by the Constitution. It is possible that it may require an effort on the part of some of these gentlemen to state these simple truths in a manner to be heard and believed; but if they sincerely and heartily desire to end the present dissensions, and save the Union, let them overrule their self-love, and make the effort. There can be no question that the existing excitement in the South is due in a great measure to the misrepresentations respecting the Republican party which have been circulated for political effect. Let these misrepresentations be corrected, and the excitement must decrease.

One of the gentlemen who have called this meeting has already had experience in retracting unjust and calumnious political accusations. We refer to Mr. Watts Sherman, who, in his capacity as a member of the notorious Fifth Avenue Committee, lately begged pardon of Mr. Gerrit Smith, and paid the heavy expenses of a law suit, for having brought charges against him which were untrue. Let him now do as much for his country as he has done for himself under the pressure of a prosecution for libel; and let his associates zealously join with him in doing it, and thus they will prove that they are not mere partisans, but patriots, who are able in such a crisis as this, to rise above prejudice and passion, and correct the evils of which they are themselves, in a great measure, the authors.

The *Journal of Commerce* sees no hope for an immediate and unconditional repeal of the Personal Liberty laws in all the States. Still less does it see reason to expect that the Republicans will be brought to give a hearty assent to the extension of slavery.

—Isn't it surprising that a party which has just fought and fairly won a great political battle that turned mainly upon the extension of slavery, should not be ready, the next day after the election, to turn around and resign all it has contended for, because its defeated opponents threaten to destroy the Government, and because, by their lawless course, they have already depreciated the value of property by hundreds of millions? Instead of yielding, the Republicans think it is best to have the matter all out now, so that the country may not be exposed to repetitions of the same wickedness and folly.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

This opera is one of the finest ever composed, both for its beauty and freshness of the ideas, and their elaborate treatment. The first act alone is a mine of lyrical wealth, and every page is a study. The idea of putting up such a work once, is like showing a Titan or Raphael while a railway train is taking the spectators by; there is no time for study. In Europe, when a great opera is produced, there is the devoted attendance of crowds of amateurs and connoisseurs, night after night, until they master the interior meanings, the nobler transcendentalisms of the composer. There is no royal road to knowledge, nor is it exactly sweetmeats. A good opera demands study; and what it seldom gets here, modest criticism. It is dispensed after a single hearing, as though the two or three living dramatic composers of Europe could be created like a Cabinet Minister. To suppose that Robert can be given with the exactitude due in all details, sandwiched, as its single performance is here, between two other operas, the supposition being that the public asks three or four times a week, is unreasonable; but, considering the hurry of the thing, it went nicely enough. It is requiring a great deal from artists to be accurate, spirited, and equal their task, when their efforts are not adequately appreciated by the public.

The cast of last night—Messrs. Fabbi and Berkel, and Messrs. Stigelli, Fornes, and Quinto—was good, and all went through their arduous parts with zealous attention. The character of Alice—the good genius of Robert—is a beautiful creation, and the constant light to the dark shade of Bertram. The mere consideration of the contrast of these two characters is worth much to the seeker of music-dramatic truth. Madame Fabbi has a smooth, powerful voice, never missing a note or an intonation. Her versatility is remarkable; she dashes every night at a new character with success. Her two beautiful romances were much applauded. The music of Robert lies well in the compass of Stigelli's voice, who looked and sang well. Fornes recently has not improved. We have heard him do better, on the whole, than last evening; but at times he showed his wonted energy.

—There is some talk of a demonstration in favor of Mr. Ullman—a benefit on an enlarged scale. Mr. Ullman acted very liberally in the production of *La Juive*, but the public did not appreciate the splendors of its stage-settings; so the manager lost money. It is due to him to have a demonstration in his favor.

STEAMER AGROUND.

MONTREAL, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.
The steamer *L. Dille* of the *Lauria* Ferry, got aground near the center of Victoria Bridge, on Wednesday, and is not off yet.
The thermometer is 75 below zero. There is not much ice in the river opposite the city.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.
Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 8, 1860.

THE GOVERNMENTAL EMBARRASSMENTS.
If Mr. Buchanan would resign and turn over the Government to Mr. Breckinridge, thus throwing the responsibility upon a Southern President, the present embarrassments would be greatly relieved. They are now aggravated by an impetuosity and want of courage to carry out his own convictions of right. Timidity and vacillation have strengthened the hands of the disunionists throughout.

ILLNESS OF MR. HOLT.
Mr. Holt is lying seriously sick with an attack of pneumonia. Mr. King is acting in his place.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARSHIP.
Although Mr. Trevelock has resigned his place as Assistant Secretary of State, he is still advising and attending to his duties, and probably will until the accession ordinance shall be passed.

THE FORCE AT FORT MOULTRIE.
Secretary Floyd stated to-day, in reply to inquiries concerning the sufficiency of the force at Fort Moultrie, that the Government has no apprehension of an attack.

ILLNESS OF MR. DUNDAS.
Mr. Dundas, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and one of the best officers in the service, is not expected to recover from the illness which has absented him from the Department for two months.

THE TREASURY.

The condition of the Treasury is far worse than is understood by the public, or disclosed in the weekly statements. It has not been so bad at any time since 1814, when Treasury notes were sold at 25 per cent discount. Over drafts amounting to \$250,000 have been made on New-York, and orders have been dispatched to St. Louis to transfer \$500,000 sent there to pay army and other demands, to New-York to satisfy these drafts. There are only a few hundred thousand dollars in all the Depositories, scattered in small sums, and thus rendered unavailable at any particular point. The Mint fund, which is rarely touched for any other purpose, is exhausted, and there are warrants amounting to \$2,000,000 on the Secretary's table, which are not signed, because they cannot be paid. Mr. Thomas will take immediate steps to secure the payment of interest on the public debt, due on the 1st of January, if all other demands have to be temporarily postponed.

Soon after Mr. Cobb came into office he redeemed the Government loan at a premium of 16 per cent, to relieve the plethoric Treasury, and the day he went out it was sold at 15 per cent discount. So much for Democratic ability and economy.

KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky delegation have held a meeting and exchanged views fully and frankly. Mr. Crittenden will present the proposition published in my dispatch a few days ago, as the ultimatum of the South, and failing to obtain it, or some equivalent from the North, he will justify Kentucky in cooperating with the Secession movement. Present signs point to an approaching climax, unless some means be found for arresting this dangerous drifting toward the lee shore.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. CASS.

Gen. Cass has resigned the Department of State. The immediate and moving cause was the decision of the President not to send additional troops to strengthen the Charleston forts. This question has been up before the Cabinet on several occasions during the last ten days, and discussed with much feeling. The President and Secretary of War objected to reinforcements, on the ground, and upon the authority of representations that any such step would provoke a collision. It is known that Messrs. Cass and Holt decidedly opposed this view, contending that it was the best mode of insuring peace, and that while the Government pretended to exercise authority at all, it was bound to protect the public property, and with the means most efficient for that purpose. This view was finally rejected by the President, and Gen. Cass thought it incumbent upon him to withdraw from a cabinet which failed to perform its duty according to his ideas of proper responsibility. While in Gen. Jackson's administration he tendered his resignation twice, but the President declined to accept either, though acknowledging the delicacy which prompted both.

It is understood that the President holds Gen. Cass's resignation under advisement, and will endeavor to induce him to reconsider. But considering the radical causes of difference between them, that would appear impracticable. He did not attend the Cabinet meeting to-day.

THE ASSISTANT TREASURERSHIP.

Mr. Clayton, Assistant Secretary to Mr. Cobb, is expected to retire immediately. The President gave him a broad hint to vacate, in refusing him the ordinary acting appointment after Mr. Cobb's retirement, and sending Mr. Toucey to perform the ministerial service of signing papers. He will soon have plenty of leisure to aid in disseminating secession through *The Constitution*, which was favored with the President's Message confidentially, and which now enjoys all the Government advertising, under Mr. Buchanan's order, not being entitled to it by law, from a lack of necessary circulation. The President may conveniently repudiate it, but these facts speak stronger than words. It is probable that Mr. Thomas will designate one of the most experienced clerks of the Treasury to act as his assistant if Mr. Clayton resigns.

THE CRISIS COMMITTEE.

The Crisis Committee sat four hours to-day and then adjourned over till Monday. Mr. Kellogg of Illinois spoke nearly two hours to disabuse erroneous impressions concerning the Republican platform and purposes, and to show that Mr. Lincoln's record and speeches exempted him from any suspicion of an intention or desire to interfere with slavery where it existed by law.

Mr. Corwin then addressed the Committee in a conciliatory speech, and closed by presenting a proposition substantially to the effect that the Territories should be allowed to elect all their own officers, which were now appointed by the President, and that, upon attaining population enough to authorize one Member of Congress, they should be admitted as States with or without slavery, as they might elect.

Mr. Rust of Arkansas proposed to amend by a provision that slavery might go into the Terri-

ories and be protected there during their Territorial condition.

Mr. Curtis introduced a series of resolutions declaring secession to be revolution, and involving war, and pledging the Committee to sustain the Union at all hazards.

This led to an animated expression from Southern members, who declared if conciliation was the object it could not be attained by such means. Mr. Curtis then withdrew the resolutions temporarily, but they will probably be renewed on some future occasion, and the sense of the Committee tested.

Some general but unimportant discussion followed, and the subject was postponed for another meeting. It is very evident from all the indications that the extreme South intend to demand protection for slavery in the Territories as a *sine qua non*, and that, failing to obtain it promptly, the Gulf States will secede, with the expectation, however, of being invited to return, under new guarantees, or with what they call reconstruction. This is the programme, in plain terms, however disguised it may be by evasions or generalities.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

Lieut.-General Scott has expressed the opinion that additional force should be sent to South Carolina for the protection of the public property. The President, however, is still opposed to such increase, for prudential reasons, being apprehensive that it would but augment the present excitement.

There is no doubt, whatever, that Gen. Cass has resigned, as Secretary of State. Regret is everywhere expressed, in consequence. The indications are, that Ex-Gov. Dickinson of New-York, will be the successor, though there are not altogether trustworthy.

There is but little, if any confidence in the assurances that South Carolina will not resist the Federal authority during the administration of President Buchanan. They are regarded as mere promises to quiet apprehensions in an official quarter.

There was an understanding among the Select Committee of Thirty-three to-day that their proceedings, except as to results, shall be regarded as private, and therefore not to be revealed for publication. It is known, however, that several propositions looking to political conciliation were presented and read, but not acted upon. Several gentlemen made speeches, and opinions were interchanged. The prospect of accommodation is about the same as it was yesterday.

It is now time for consideration, an adjournment till Monday took place. The publication of the manifesto of the Southern members has produced a depressing effect among the conservatives, who say they are now satisfied the former are opposed to any political compromise or accommodation whatever.

It is now reported that Mr. Douglas's speech next week will be of a coercive character against secession. Senator Wilson's letter, addressed to Caleb Cushing, will appear in to-morrow's *National Republican*. Terhune's People's Pacific Railroad bill, pending in the Senate, has not yet been referred to the House Special Committee on that subject.

Pymaster John S. Cunningham has been ordered to the loop-of-war Macedonia.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

A special dispatch from Mound City, Kansas, 8th, to *The Democrat*, says all is quiet there, and no arrests have been made. Montgomery, Jenison, Seamon and others are not to be found. Gen. Harney had ordered two companies of infantry, under Major Wessels and Capt. Lyon, to be stationed at Mound City, and two companies of dragoons, under Capt. Steele, at Fort Scott. Gen. Harney wished to declare martial law, but Gov. Medary would not consent, preferring that the U. S. Marshal should make the arrest, and the prisoners be tried by Territorial law.

Discovered and Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

A special dispatch to *The Republican*, from Independence, says that Adson, wounded, and Ball, who escaped from Walkers, were found yesterday secreted in the woods. They were surrounded and ordered to surrender. After conferring together they drew their pistols, and replied they would die first. They were immediately fired upon and killed.

Steamboat Collision—Loss of Life.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

The steamer *Goody Friend*, bound up, and the steamer *South Bend*, bound down the river, collided forty miles above here, and the latter sunk. Several lives were lost.

Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

Overtown Block, on the corner of Main and Monroe streets, was burned to-day. Loss \$175,000; insured for \$21,000.

Another Proposition.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

The *Atlas and Argus* of to-morrow morning will publish an elaborate article on our country's dangers and the remedy, in which it is proposed that Mr. Lincoln's Administration shall acquiesce in the construction of the Constitution, substantially settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, which shall be the basis of the Union, and that the following amendment be made to the Constitution of the United States:

"The Congress may establish governments for the Territories of the United States; and any Territory having a population equal to the constituency of one Member of Congress, and being adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the United States resident therein, a Constitution, republican in form, may be admitted by the Congress into the Union as a State, and neither the Congress nor the people of a Territory, during the Territorial condition, shall, by legislation or otherwise, annul or impair rights of property recognized by the laws of any of the States."

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KANAB, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

The Western Stage Coach from Denver 10th passed here for Omaha this morning, with mails and six passengers.

DENVER, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

This morning is clear and bright with no frost in the ground, and farmers are plowing for spring crops. Early Harrison's trial was closed on Friday night. The jury remained out till Saturday, one o'clock, and not agreeing were discharged and the prisoner set at liberty.

Waters, the murderer of Freeman, is not yet arrested, but officers are after him.

The first church bell in the Pike's Peak region was rung on Friday.

Hinkley & Co., messengers by the U. S. Coach, this morning take down \$3,500 in dust.

A copy of the President's message, which Hinkley & Co. Express arranged with the Western Stage Co. to bring through by special messenger, left Fort Kearney at 8 p. m. on the 6th, arrived here at 9 a. m. on the 14th, and was published by *The Mountaineer* that day.

Two coaches of the California Overland Company and Pike's Peak Express passed here for St. Joseph this afternoon.

DENVER CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.

Charles Metz, formerly a citizen of Leavenworth, died here on Sunday, and was buried yesterday with military honors.

None of the parties from here for San Juan had reached there at the last accounts. They were stopping along the east foot of the mountains, kept back by deep snow. Encouraging reports still come, however, and work was going rapidly ahead. The C. O. C. and P. P. coaches take down twelve passengers and \$2,000 on this morning.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 14—10 p. m.

The steamship *Europa* is not yet signaled. She has probably encountered strong head winds and will not be up before morning.

The thermometer was down to 8° above zero to-day.

The Toronto Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

The decision in the extradition case of the fugitive slave Jones, alias Anderson, is expected to be given to-day. The authorities are making active preparations to prevent an anticipated attempt at rescue. The police are to be armed and the troops kept in readiness.

Young Men's Christian Union.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union was held last night in Tremont Temple for prayer for the preservation of the Union of the States. Bishop Eastern made an address. There was a large attendance and a deep feeling was manifested.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, Nov. 23, 1860.

The Italian question has assumed a new phase. All Europe knows that the "irrepressible conflict" between the new Kingdom and Austria must break out in the coming Spring, and that the war for Venice is unavoidable, unless Austria should either be willing herself to give up the detested dominion over the country between the Mincio and the Isonzo, or Victor Emmanuel should not be ready and strong enough to enter single-handed into a war with his still powerful neighbor. But since a war in Upper Italy always threatens to draw all Europe into the struggle—since it is certain that the Kings of Southern Germany are inclined to side with Francis Joseph—so much the more difficult is it, if not impossible, to respect in such a war the ill-traced boundaries of the German Confederation; and because the Tridentine country and even Istria are ready to rise at the approach of an Italian army, diplomacy is busy to avert such a danger. Besides, it cannot be doubted that in the struggle against Austria, a landing by Garibaldi's volunteers on the coast of Dalmatia would at once rouse the uncontented countries of Croatia and Hungary, and the war would soon embrace all the extent of the Austrian Empire, while the din of arms might induce the Serbians, Bosnians, and Wallachs, to try an attack upon the Turkish Empire, which would not fail to give a European character to the conflict.

Lord Palmerston, therefore, and Napoleon, and even Prince Gorchakoff, wish now to put an end to such uncertainty by persuading Austria to sell Venice, and thus restore her finances by relieving her from the necessity of keeping an army on foot, which is out of proportion with the exhausted resources of the empire. Cavour, too, enters most heartily into such an arrangement, which would shelve Garibaldi forever, and insure the unity of the peninsula, without the risks and sacrifices of a desperate war.

Still, the pride of the Austrian Emperor cannot be broken, even by the pressure of all the great Powers. Francis Joseph feels that, by the sale of Venice he would lose his influence upon Germany, and that the center of gravity of the empire would shift to the East. He is therefore determined to hold on to the Italian question. He has transferred from Vienna to Pesth, for more than ten years, the Austrian archives have continually been shifted to the Germans that it is the line which they defend on the Mincio; the cessation of the famous Quadrilateral, for pecuniary considerations, would, therefore, amount to treason toward Germany, or to a confession that all the reasoning about the importance of the Mincio was a humbug. We do not believe, therefore, that the Cabinet of Vienna could accept the propositions of diplomacy, though public opinion throughout the Austrian Empire backs the propositions of the French and English Governments.

On the other hand, some pressure is likewise exerted upon King Victor Emmanuel. The European Powers refuse to acknowledge the blockade of the Italian coast. Thus the siege proceeds but slowly, and may still linger for a month or two, preventing Victor Emmanuel from organizing a southern army in Naples, where, as long as Francis II. keeps Gaeta and Messina, partial insurrections break out in the mountains, fostered by Neapolitan gold and by the disbanded soldiers of the ex-King, who is anxious to prevent any portion of his army from surrendering to the Sardinians, well aware that they would at once be incorporated into the Italian army. He prefers to send them to the Roman States, where they are disarmed by the French, and sent back to their homes. Thus their regimental organization is broken up, and arms and horses are kept back, until it should be decided who is the King of Naples, not only *de facto*, but likewise by right. In this way, the most precious time is lost to the reorganization of the army, and Victor Emmanuel made unable, until Spring, to lead a sufficient force into the field against the well-trained Austrian battalions.

By such artifice, diplomacy hopes to delay the war, and to achieve Italian unity by peaceful negotiations, preserving the Austrian Empire, and avoiding the risk of a European conflagration. Still, the revolutionary storm, which has swept over Italy during the last year, cannot so easily be allayed. Garibaldi, snubbed by European diplomacy, and by the officials of Count Cavour, is more powerful in his retreat at Caprera than he was at Naples and Palermo. His voice is sufficient to raise, once more, 30,000 volunteers in Italy, and to transplant revolution, not only into Hungary, but even into the German provinces of Austria. An appeal from Vienna may break the web of diplomatic cunning, and if Lord Palmerston and Napoleon cannot succeed in inducing Francis Joseph to sell Venice before March, Garibaldi will cut the knot with the sword.

This state of things in Europe is clear, even to the most short-sighted partisans of Legitimacy. Even Francis Joseph cannot be blind to the dangers of his position. He sees that nothing short of the concession of Hungary can save his throne. Already, on the 24th of October, he abandoned all the loud talk of the early part of his reign as to the centralization and Germanization of his Empire. He agreed to give complete self-government to Hungary, keeping only the finances and army out of the control of the Diet, in the belief that the Hungarians, delighted with getting rid of the Austrian officials and their arbitrary oppression, might be satisfied with even a semblance of their former rights. But it is notorious that the Hungarian character is nowhere so little known as in Hungary. The Hungarians proved completely abortive; they could not eradicate the deeply felt want of confidence in Hungary, nor the ties which had lately sprung up between that country and Croatia. In a sober and business-like manner the Hungarians took advantage of the difficulties of Austria. They are now busy reconstituting their counties; the old officials of 1849 return to their places and duties, without waiting for authorization from Vienna, and all the country claims now is complete restoration of the laws and reforms of 1848. The Vienna bureaucracy is quite taken aback by these new pretensions; but as far as we can guess, the Cabinet and the Court will soon be forced to yield to the pressure from Hungary.

I wrote you, some time ago, that it would soon become impossible to maintain the present position of affairs, which must lead either to a state of siege or to a revolution. Now I can assure you that Austria will not dare to return to a state of siege. Hungary is certainly to triumph, either by armed and open rebellion, if there is a new Italian war, or by passive resistance, if Venice should be sold. But the principles of 1848 are certain to prevail, and, after an interregnum of twelve years, Hungary once more will return to her place as a free constitutional country.

DEATH OF CHEVALIER BUNSEN.

The dangerous illness of this distinguished diplomatist and scholar was announced by our recent European advice, and by the arrival of the steamer New-York yesterday morning we learn that his death has taken place at Bonn.

Chevalier Bunsen was born at Corbach, in the German Principality of Waldeck, Aug. 25, 1791, and was accordingly in his seventieth year at the time of his death. He received his academic education at the Universities of Marburg and Göttingen, and at the latter seat of learning was for several years a pupil of the celebrated Heyne. He continued his studies in Holland and at Copenhagen, in the latter place with a special view to the acquisition of the Scandinavian languages. In the year 1815, he made the acquaintance of Niebuhr, the eminent historian, at Berlin, from which he derived a strong intellectual impulse, and received a direction in his studies, which remained throughout the whole of his subsequent career. During the next year, he devoted himself to the Oriental languages under the guidance of Sylvester de Sacy in Paris. Soon after, he repaired

to Rome, where he married the daughter of an English Episcopal clergyman, and renewed his intimacy with Niebuhr, who was then the Prussian Minister in that city. He became his private secretary, aided him in his literary labors, and in 1816 was appointed Secretary of the Legation. Upon the resignation of Niebuhr in 1824, he was made *Chevalier d'Astaire*, and in 1827 became Minister of Prussia at the Papal court. He remained in this position for about ten years, when he became Minister to the Swiss Federation. In 1841 he was sent by his Government to England to concert the establishment of a Protestant bishopric in Jerusalem, and soon after he was appointed Ambassador to the court of St. James. He continued in this office until 1853, when he incurred the displeasure of the King, resigned his diplomatic functions, and retired to private life, not unthankful for the congenial leisure thus afforded him the pursuit of his favorite studies. Since that time his literary activity was singularly productive. Devoted to antiquarian researches, to the philosophy of history, to doctrinal theology, and to biblical lore, his voluminous writings attest the wonderful extent of his erudition, the prodigious scope of his investigations, and the comprehensive liberality of his mind. His great work on "Egypt's Place in Universal History," his "Hippolytus and His Times," and "God in History," are monuments of profound learning, critical sagacity, and philosophical thought, rare among any class of scholars and perhaps unprecedented in one so intimately connected with the politics and diplomacy of his day. He had been engaged for several years in a popular work on the Bible, embracing a new translation, an elaborate commentary, and critical and antiquarian dissertations, a considerable portion of which has already been published.